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UN REFORMS EVERYTHING

By FRANK CHODOROV

DID YOU KNOW that Ana Masciola, aged 79, was deported from Turkey for "operating a rendez-vous house"? That's what it says in "Traffic in Women and Children," published by United Nations (Sales no. 1948, IV. 2). Ana, it says, was an Italian, and the Turkish Government does not permit foreigners to engage in licensed prostitution; the Turks claim exclusive rights in that area.

And did you know that in the year 1948 there were in Cairo, Egypt, a total of 166 brothels, harboring 436 Egyptian inmates, including 36 foreigners? Or that in Italy, under Article 205 of the Public Safety Act, the police authorities of that country arrange for medical inspection of all women engaged in prostitution "whether in supervised premises or clandestinely?"

There is ever so much important, world-shattering, data on this subject in the pamphlet mentioned, also in the "Addendum to Summary of Annual Reports for 1947-48" (prepared by the Secretariat). If you are interested, write the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations for copies of these publications. You might receive a letter saying they are "not available" or "out of print" — as they wrote a friend of mine; but he got copies at the bookstore of the East River edifice, and then he made duplicates for the edification of his friends.

You see, among the many important and less publicized preoccupations of the UN is that of gathering vital statistics on world prostitution, which are supplied by the governments of about one hundred nations and political subdivisions. The UN sends questionnaires to these cooperating bodies, asking for all sorts of information; like, the nationalities and religions of their known prostitutes, what new legislation has been passed to suppress the "oldest profession in the world," how many persons were convicted in the past year for "procuration," what measures are taken to prevent illicit entry, how venereal diseases are treated, and so on. As a result of this world-wide survey, you learn, if you did not know it before, that in the Netherlands "during the war years, prostitution was widely used as a means of obtaining coupons, food, etc." And that South Carolina appropriated $200,000 for the construction of a State venereal hospital "on condition that the federal government bear at least sixty per cent of the cost thereof."

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NEXT YEAR — 1955 — will mark the tenth anniversary of the United Nations. There is a movement afoot in America (I have not heard that the peoples of any other countries are particularly interested), to make an ado about this birthday, and to take advantage of the occasion to invest this Golden Calf with solid authority. In view of the aforementioned "studies," it is proper to ask a few pertinent questions of these worshippers of the UN.

Will they propose that the UN be given powers to investigate, regulate or suppress prostitution throughout the world? Would they suggest that American soldiers be sent to Iran for this purpose? Or, forsooth, do they think Soviet NKVD agents should be called upon to clean out the brothels of Hollywood, if there are any?

When a political body undertakes an inquiry of any kind, the inference is that they might find something that is in dire need of remedial legislation. A political body is not interested in merely finding out, as is a scientific body; its investigatorial endeavors are supposed to be supplemented with legal therapeutics. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that in the minds of the UN bureaucrats who instigated and conducted these "studies" there lurked the hope that some day they would be invested with the power to do something about this nefarious "traffic in women and children." At the least, they certainly expect to present to the world a standard code, for all the countries of the world, for the handling of this business and of making this code the subject of international treaties.

But, how will this code make for peace? We must keep in mind that the UN was sold to the American people as the "last hope" for preventing another world war. Putting aside the obvious fact that, during the decade the UN has been in business, there never was a surcease from war on this planet, we have a right to examine everything the UN does in terms of this promise. For, if its investigation of prostitution is in no way related to its promise of peace, why should the UN be engaged in it? On the other hand, it is not difficult to see that the investigation, if it is implemented with international treaties, might lead to much trouble. For instance, if an international police force were to try to interfere with the ancient institution of "camp followers," how would the purified army react?

Time was when this "shame" of the community was a matter the community preferred to handle in its own way, either by inflicting the Scarlet Letter, or by isolating the disease in a legal or illegal "red light" district; in some cities "suppression" took the form of dispersal. Sometimes, in this country, zealous and overly virtuous state politicians took a hand in the local affair; but even the New Deal, with its penchant for intervention, never sought to treat the problem of prostitution on the level of national policy. The UN, however, is not so myopic. It sees in prostitution a subject worthy of interna-

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tional consideration and, in preparation for the day when its omnipotence will match its omniscience, apparently plans to do for the world what no community has as yet been able to do for itself. That is how peace is to be achieved.

PROSTITUTION IS ONLY one of the concerns of the ECOSOC. Judging by the titles of a stack of its publications, there would seem to be no subject which its catholic mind is not interested in. The stack which I rummaged through came off its presses and mimeographing machines during the first two weeks of October; it stood a foot high.

One paper stresses the fact that the per capita supply of penicillin in Pakistan is much, much less than it is in the United States; the inference is most compelling. Spain is suffering, says another pamphlet (with supporting tables) from a high rate of infant mortality. WHO (World Health Organization) devotes a pamphlet to a plea for more money to carry on its humanitarian work. The Cartograph Conference for Asia makes a request, quite modestly, for $6,000.

Another paper bespeaks the need of a universal code for the treatment of prisoners. FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization) has some excellent recommendations for the cleaning up of pests in agricultural areas. A brochure sets forth the fact that there is no unemployment in Yugoslavia, while in another the USSR makes recommendations for the reduction of unemployment throughout the world; neither mentions the effective slave labor camp method of keeping people busy.

There is a report from the Economic Commission for Latin America, and another from the Economic Commission for Asia. Whether macadam or cement roads are best for Asia is dealt with in a separate booklet. There are several booklets dealing with "Technical Assistance Projects." And, returning to prostitution, the Yearbook of the UN considers at length "measures to prevent such traffic."

There were many more titles in the two weeks' output through which I thumbed. My friend has a collection of all the publications issued by the UN since its inception, and I would judge that they fill about a quarter mile of shelving. As you look at this library, you think of the man-hours spent in the preparation of this useless, if not mischievous, bilge, and of the waste of minds that might have been engaged in more productive and interesting work. Then you think of the cost involved and, as an American taxpayer, you wince.

But, more important, you cannot help asking yourself this pertinent question: in what way does all this investigatory and literary effort implement the promise of peace, which is the only justification of the UN? On the contrary, these "studies" indicate an urge to intervene in the mores of all the peoples of the world, to set up standards of behavior and morals without any regard for ingrained habits and traditions, and to employ coercion, if necessary, for the universal adoption of these standards. Is that the way to peace?

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IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD there never was a coalition of nations that succeeded in maintaining a condition of peace — except where one nation dominated all the others in the combine. The case of Athens in the Ionian League is an instance. When Athens and Sparta, as equals, tried partnership, trouble broke out. *Pax Romana* was perhaps the longest lived condition of peace in the history of the world, but it was maintained by the might of the Roman legions, and only within the territory they dominated; on the perimeter of the empire, war was the constant condition. It is to be noted that Rome never interfered with the customs of the nations under its protective custody; so long as the folks contributed their allotted share of taxes they were free to live as they liked. There is no record of Roman bureaucrats concerning themselves with the institution of prostitution in any part of the empire.

The parliamentary structure of the UN is such that nothing but wrangling and disharmony can come out of it. There seems to be reason to believe that among its designers were some who planned this very condition; surely, those who were convinced that Communism must rule the world did not contemplate peace or even diplomatic harmony. As things have developed, the UN is now nothing but a sounding board for USSR propaganda, while the United States uses it clumsily to try to line up the lesser nations on its side by offering them moralisms and cash. These nations, fully aware of what is going on, are making their price for alignment high.

That is all there is to the UN, an arena in which the two major powers are maneuvering for position for the ultimate showdown. Only when we recognize that fact can we make sense of the multitude of apparently senseless activities conducted under its aegis. The dozens of alphabetical agencies, the hundreds of "studies" in which they are engaged, and the thousands of publications they issue, all fit into the pattern of struggle within the Council. On the whole, the pamphleteering supplements the Communistic strategy of finding trouble and encouraging dissidence all over the world; the pamphlets on prostitution, for instance, aim to encourage the hope that this age-old problem of mankind can at long last be solved by an international body, which means Communism. The frequent references in these pamphlets to casual economic conditions follow the Communistic "line"; no mention is made of $100-a-night "call" girls.

On the other hand, some of the publications issued by the UN show the cunning of the smaller nations, in that they hint broadly at gratuities for these nations. The gratuities, of course, are to come from the American taxpayer. Thus, the pamphlet dealing with the question of roads in Asia — whether they should be made of macadam or cement — is purely an appeal for funds. Likewise, the "Technical Assistance Projects" and the report on the Economic Commission for Latin America. And so on. Even there the hand of Moscow is evident; for nothing can better serve the Soviet purpose than the sapping of our economy.

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HUMAN EVENTS

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DEC 8 1954

Irrepressible Conflict? In the past forty-eight hours, the tides of battle in the Senate have suddenly shifted. Despite wide praise for McCarthy's statesmanlike gesture, his move for limiting debate and call for an early censure vote, the Executive-Legislative conflict has actually increased — but under new form and shape.

The major struggle now emerges as a fight between the President and the Leader of the GOP in the Senate on foreign policy. Observers are mindful that Eisenhower suffered a personal defeat in the recent elections, and this week's Gallup Poll registered a big drop in the President's popularity. On the other hand, Senator Knowland, the majority leader, has gained increased prestige from the victory of his faction of the GOP in California and forges ahead as leader on Capitol Hill.

The struggle is reflected in talk in the Republican cloakroom, as follows: Secretary of State Dulles, scenting Knowland's increasing popular support, has very privately been telling the Californian of his (Dulles') antipathy to Red China. Indeed, it is known that Dulles assured Knowland in advance that the Secretary of State's speech scheduled for November 29 would contain a bitter arraignment of the Chinese Reds. But, the speech — when delivered — did not include this attack; it contained only the usual platitudes. Whether true or not, members in the GOP cloakroom believe that the President — strongly influenced by Winston Churchill — made Dulles remove the fiery words against Red China from the speech. The upshot is that Senator Knowland is more resolved than ever to proceed with his foreign policy battle with the President.

Within the Democratic Ranks: While Republicans tear Republicans to pieces on the Senate floor (*vide* Jenner's justifiably indignant attack on Flanders last night), the Democrats are warring bitterly with each other behind closed office doors on Capitol Hill. The scrap turns on the naming of Democratic members to the two key House Committees — Rules, and Ways and Means — which exert major control over all legislation in the lower chamber.

The traditionally opposed two wings of the Democratic Party — the Southern conservatives and the Northern "liberals" — are wrangling (mostly over long-distance phone lines) to get their members on these two committees, and additionally on the important Education and Labor committee. The latter group holds the veto over proposals for weakening the Taft-Hartley Labor Act; in previous sessions, the Southern conservative Democrats in coalition with Northern Republican conservatives have been able to bottle up such attempts on Taft-Hartley. Now, as of today, it is not so certain that the coalition will retain power over this and the other two bodies. Should this new development take place, advocates of party realignment claim that the conservative Southerners might revolt against the "liberal" Democrats and make common cause with Northern conservatives "across the aisle."

Around the Town: Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson has again startled the town (which has scarcely recovered from his "dog" remark): he has acquired a private foreign policy adviser — none other than Mr. George Kennan. This does not mean that Kennan is on Wilson's staff. He is just a frequent visitor to Mr. Wilson's office, where he seeks to "coach" the defense official on world policy.

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Kennan, for years a State Department functionary, retired and for the past two years has been at Princeton — with Oppenheimer. The name of Kennan has been closely associated for many years with the concept of "containment of Russia" which shaped the course of our State Department since 1946, during which time Soviet Russia has won most of the continent of Asia. At present, the Kennan policy is reportedly the "co-existence policy" which Moscow has, within recent months, so successfully disseminated. It is considered significant in the Capital that Wilson recently publicly stamped with approval the idea of "co-existence."

● News that General MacArthur will break a long silence and make a speech the end of January causes no little discussion in political circles here this week. The address will be given in California and naturally it is assumed that the General will support the policies of the senior Senator from that state. Two excellent books — *The Untold Story of Douglas MacArthur*, by Frazier Hunt (Devin-Adair) and *MacArthur 1941-51* by General Willoughby and John Chamberlain (McGraw-Hill) have proved successes in the fall publishing season. The Hunt work reportedly has sold 25,000 copies so far.

● The Federal Communications Commission will soon have a vacancy, the post now held by Miss Frieda Hennock, who is retiring. Her successor? It is thought that the new Commissioner should be a lady who is also a lawyer. Hence, FCC circles are talking about Miss Eva B. Adams for the job. Miss Adams is the long-time Administrative Assistant to the late Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, and is a lawyer. Her long experience with legislation on Capitol Hill makes her eligible, say friends.

Ten Millions: From a retired U.S. Army intelligence officer — a man whose reports to the U.S. Government over the past thirty years have made history — we have received an interesting picture of the extraordinary phenomenon of "Ten Million Americans," the organization seeking signatures to oppose the censure of Sen. McCarthy. Whatever the net results in terms of signatures and of action on Capitol Hill, the picture (which our friends give us) deserves study, as a case history of an American mass movement.

"In the biggest urban area of our [Eastern] state," writes our friend, "a semblance of an organization formed around the President of a large local factory. He formed unofficial committees, whose organizational methods left much to be desired. And yet — the results to me seemed incredible. Such a mass outpouring of enthusiasm I have never seen in Europe or America. People somehow got petitions and went to work. In eight days, they collected 22,000 signatures, although the goal was only 10,000. The local organization only tabulated a part of them — some three or four thousand, I estimate, went directly to the national headquarters in New York City.

"One fact is certain. The middle and laboring classes of this area wanted to protest and they did. I think the whole movement represents the people's frustration with things as they are. They have seized upon McCarthy as their leader because he is their only choice. The feeling is not confined to Roman Catholics, by any means. Whole Lutheran and Hungarian Evangelical congregations signed en masse. I was stupefied by this development. My cook (German Lutheran) who is pro-McCarthy kept a list in the kitchen and asked every one who came on deliveries or errands to sign the petition. Delivery boys, milkmen, gas repair men, garbage collectors — all signed. She got eight signatures and one turn-down. When you get "below the salt," turn-downs are very rare.

"The situation in the 'upper classes' is more difficult. The social register people are strongly anti-McCarthy. But not so are the manufacturers. The University Club of our largest city is the heart of the manufacturing interests. At lunch at the club, 90 out of 125 signed the petition. At the Country Club, which is not too 'white tie,' 41 out of 70 signed.

"But the workers in the factories! At the big aviation plant, 600 signatures were collected in one noon hour. Probably we'll never get — due to lack of organization — the real figures. But they are huge.

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"Although I'm all for it, I'm just a little fearful. I'm not unaware that something unmanageable has got stirred up. The people want a leader and McCarthy is the only one who fills this void in their minds. True, it is obvious that the Senator does not want to be a leader. But if his enemies keep up their persecution of him, perhaps he won't be able to avoid it. What I have seen in the past week is a deep undercurrent of fanaticism among the mass of the people — something I've never seen before in my life on two continents."

Prosecutor or Persecutor: Last Sunday, Senator Watkins (Rep., Utah) gave his version (on a nationwide television program) of the case for censuring Senator McCarthy in accordance with the recommendations of his special four-man committee. Some eminent lawyers who watched his performance were nonplussed by several of his statements. The lawyers found it difficult to believe that in one statement Watkins should be so ignorant of fundamental law. As for the other statement, they could only express distress that the Utah Senator (a former Judge) would seem to be so careless as to misquote Senator McCarthy on a point vital in his defense (McCarthy's).

McCarthy's defense for his failure to appear before the Gillette committee is that he declined to accept an *invitation* to appear before the committee, but told the committee that he would appear if subpoenaed. According to Senator Watkins, addressing his public audience, a section of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 stated that a Senate committee could require the attendance of witnesses by subpoena *or otherwise,* and that the phrase "or otherwise" covered the case of an "invitation." The lawyers pointed out that by an elementary rule for construing statutes (elementary even to law school students) the words "or otherwise" are controlled by the word "subpoena." Such phrasing could not possibly mean that a witness invited by a committee must accept the invitation, and that he must attend just as though he had been subpoenaed. Unlike a subpoena, there is nothing compulsory about an "invitation."

But particularly shocking to lawyers was Senator Watkins' charge that McCarthy had told General Zwicker that he was "unfit to wear the uniform of a General." For a former Judge to misquote a defendant (McCarthy) carelessly, was highly disturbing to these competent legal critics, who knew what McCarthy had actually said. The Wisconsin Senator's words were: "Any man who has been given the honor of being promoted to a General and who says 'I will protect another General who protected Communists' is unfit to wear *that* uniform, General." The Watkins' version of what McCarthy said is expressed in the identical words adopted by the left-wing press, and by the Communists themselves. To find Watkins, in effect, peddling the Commie line in misquoting Senator McCarthy gives substance to McCarthy's statement that the Watkins' Committee was the "unwitting handmaiden of the Communist Party" in framing its charges against him.

Watkins' television performance plus other things known about the Utah Senator support the impression that the Utah Senator has been acting as a "stooge" of the left-wing group of the White House Staff, which has sought to muzzle McCarthy ever since the Republican Administration took office. Confidential sources say that Watkins is classified as "one of Max Rabb's Senators." Rabb is a power in the White House Secretariat and is said to frequently crack the whip over Senators, even giving them directions over the White House telephone.

Hoover: As we predicted on October 27, former President Herbert Hoover went to Germany and among a number of fine speeches, one stood out for those who watch closely the unfolding of the Hoover philosophy. "One of the real foundations of peace," remarked Mr. Hoover, "is the rise of what is sometimes derisively called 'Nationalism.' There are those who with the organization of the United Nations had further dreams of some sort of world Government where the independence of nations would be curtailed or abolished. They denounce nationalism as a sin against peace and progress and as a wicked force."

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Hoover, significantly, recurring to the theme of "nationalism" which he voiced in a speech in Chicago (see HUMAN EVENTS, July 7), went on: "But the spirit of nationalism in its true sense springs from the deepest of human emotions. It springs from a thousand rills of inspiring national history, its heroes, its common language, its culture and its national achievements. It rises from the yearning of men to be free of foreign dominations, to govern themselves.

"Nationalism rises from our national sacrifices. Every nation has laid its dead upon the altar of its country. These died with their national flag before their eyes, and their national hymns upon their lips. National pride has swelled from their suffering and sacrifice. Within free nations these emotions added to their religious faith is their spiritual strength. It sustains their resolution to defend themselves against aggression and domination."

Labor: A few weeks ago, 7,000 New York City truck drivers struck for wage increases and benefits costing 25 cents an hour. Three grocery chains capitulated immediately, offering the excuse that they could not allow all of their many stores to be closed down because of a small increase in their delivery costs. Once the employer front was broken, the rest of the employers rushed to sign up with the union.

Now comes proof of the short-sightedness of the grocery chains. The rank and file of all of their other unions, with jurisdiction over employees in warehouses and stores, are on fire with demands for a 25-cent-an-hour increase.

It could have been otherwise. For instance, the seven-months' deliverymen's strike against Pittsburgh department stores caused a loss of $50 million in volume, but the stores won the right to substitute parcel post for store delivery; also, to make their own determination of the employment of helpers. The Pittsburgh mercantile employers realized that there is no limit to union demands except the willingness of employers to accept a strike.

College Debate: The military and naval academies barred the debate question: "Should Red China be admitted to the United Nations?" Left-wing professors in other universities, seeing a chance to intimidate all anti-Communists, warned students that their careers might be jeopardized twenty years hence if they take the affirmative side. Murrow's "See It Now" program televised the controversy, giving it the usual "liberal" slant.

However, all the discussion has missed the real point. The debate topic chosen each year by the Speech Association of America is automatically accepted by nearly every college and high school in the United States. Of a left-of-center complexion, the Association can usually be depended upon to select a question that will propose another step in the direction of collectivism, Big Government or "One Worldism", and to reject all questions that propose an advance toward greater individual freedom and more limited government. In a debate on Red China's admission to the United Nations, the affirmative half of America's student debaters will assemble material and present the case for Red China.

But observe what would happen if the more logical alternative question were chosen: "Should the United States resign from the United Nations?" The affirmative half of America's student debaters would assemble the case for the dissolution of the United Nations. You can be sure that no "one-worlder", no New Deal internationalist, would favor such a presentation — even if "both sides were offered."

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